

50X1-HUM

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CITE 3-YEAR LIVESTOCK PLAN FIGURES

### Compulsory Minimum Quota of Livestock in Kolkhozes

To accomplish this task, it is necessary to increase the fodder basis, especially through increased cultivation of lupine and clover and the introduction of the grass-crop system of crop rotation. According to the plan, the area which will be sown with grass will be at least 2.2 million hectares in 1951 (1947: 1.85 million hectares).

As a result of the increase in the number of livestock, more labor-saving machinery had to be introduced. During 1950, 10 million hectares have already been mowed with the aid of mowing machines; in 1951, about 15 million hectares will be mowed in this manner.

The plan for livestock raising for sovkhoses is as follows:

|        | <u>1949</u>    | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
|        | (Million head) |             |             |
| Cattle | 4.0            | 4.5         | 5.7         |
| Sheep  | 9.3            | 10.7        | 13.3        |
| Hogs   | 3.4            | 4.7         | 5.6         |

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By the end of the year, 50 percent of all cattle and 80 percent of all sheep in sovkhoses must be pedigrees. The sovkhoses must deliver to kolkhozes during the 3-year plan, 150,000 young purebred bulls, 400,000 purebred rams, and 150,000 purebred boars.

During 1949, 120,000 new breeding farms were set up by kolkhozes.

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